

# A WOMAN WHO TRIED TO RUN A REPUBLIC

MRS. ELLA R. READER, THE WOMAN IN  
THE SANTO DOMINGO CASE.

## FROM TYPEWRITER TO DIPLOMACY

Interesting Story Revealed by the Senate's Failure to  
Pass Treaty with President Morales—Agreed to  
Place Country on Sound Footing in Re-  
turn for Important Concessions.

Washington.—Imagine a treaty between two republics, one of them your own, negotiated by a woman. Then imagine her after the successful conclusion of the pact, controlling the finances of the other party to the agreement, paying its debts and virtually running the country, and you have the goal for which one of the "gentler sex" was recently striving. One would almost as soon expect to see a woman seated in the president's cabinet as mixing in such international affairs.

Would Finance a Republic. Nevertheless had the plans of Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader successfully matured she would today be financing the republic of San Domingo and attempting to place the country on good terms with its neighbors; but when everything seemed to be progressing favorably her deal was rudely nipped by the failure of the United States senate to ratify the treaty which had been prepared.

It was just before the adjournment of the special session of the senate that Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made public some interesting information regarding the San Dominican treaty and which has served to show that Mrs. Reader, although practically unheard of before, is without doubt one of the most daring promoters of the day. She is a woman with a remarkably interesting history. Her husband is Athole B. Reader, formerly of New Zealand, Morocco and Ceylon, but now a citizen of the United States. He has ably assisted his shrewd wife in her undertakings.

Life of Mrs. Reader. Mrs. Reader is said to be 30 years old, but she looks younger. Her complexion is a wonder; her figure is girlish. She was born in Marion, Ala., of a family closely acquainted with Senator Morgan and other statesmen. At 15 she married a man named Phillips, who was a clerk in a candy store in Birmingham, Ala. Their married life was unhappy and they separated. Phillips coming to Chicago, where he committed suicide in a hotel.

Thirteen years ago she went to New York to make a living as a stenographer. Within three years she was the head and sole manager of the largest typewriting establishment in New York, with 40 girls working for her. Her offices were besieged by men who had important work to be done accurately. From an expert operator she became a superintendent of operators. In 1896, according to her story, she was sought by Senator Scott and Congressman Manley, then bossing the McKinley campaign, to take charge of certain private correspondence. After that, work piled in from Wall street. Several important assignments



Ellen Rawls Reader

came to her (she was then Miss Ella Rawls) from the city. For reporting the work of the Venezuelan boundary commission she was endorsed, she says, by the late William L. Strong, J. Kennedy Tod, and others. Everything was prosperous for the young woman who had come from the south with nothing but ambition.

She went to London in 1899 and became connected with the firm of J. G. White & Co. She had not wasted her time in Wall street. The sultan of Johore came to London. He had up his sleeve the contract for the building of the Johore railroad, costing \$5,000,000. Miss Rawls met the sultan socially. J. G. White & Co. got the railroad contract.

The tuppenny tube had been built in London, but was troubled with vibration. There was a call for somebody who could cure this evil. Miss Rawls was associated with the Sprague Multiple Control company. She took a look at the vibrations, and in 1901 the

Sprague company got the contract for stopping the shudders.

Her Second Husband. Miss Rawls was still in the employ of J. G. White & Co. when, in 1901, she met and was won by Mr. Reader. His career had been quite as interesting as her own. He was born in New Zealand, a British subject. He is rather short, very dark, with black eyes and mustache. He could pass as a South American any time. He was private secretary to Sir Charles Ewan Smith, the British minister to Morocco, in 1892. In 1897 he became private secretary to Sir West Ridgeway, governor of Ceylon. Various circumstances caused him to become familiar with affairs in Peru, and while he was still interested he met Miss Rawls in London and married her. Together they have worked since then, and together they now stand. Mr. Reader has the deep mind, Mrs. Reader the quick wit.

They worked out a great scheme of mining improvement in Peru and interested the western copper millionaire, James B. Haggin. According to Mr. Reader, he and his wife were to have 10 per cent. commission for promoting this scheme and, according to the same story, the plans went through beautifully, except that the 10 per cent. was not paid.

The Peru financial arrangement is said to have stopped a threatened revolution in that country. Dealings with San Domingo. This is the early history of the Readers and brings them up to the time they began their dealings with San Domingo. Their statements regarding their dealing with President Morales concerning a treaty with this country, and their relations with William Nelson Cromwell, the well-known New York lawyer, who played such a prominent part in the Panama deal, make interesting reading. It is said that they are more than a little suspicious that it was Mr. Cromwell who betrayed their dealings with the distressed republic to the Washington government and caused the bargain they thought they had made to be knocked in the head.

"It was in the fall of 1904," said Mr. Reader, "that one of the secret agents of President Morales, located in the city of New York, was a young man named Perez, a native of San Domingo. 'These secret agents, by the way, who represent Gen. Morales in New York. There are always more than one, and they are called secret agents because, although representing the same government, they are nearly always unknown to each other. The reason of the existence of these secret agents need not be stated here, but they are considered necessary to the



THE MEETING WITH THE SULTAN OF JOHORE

"It was arranged with Mr. Cromwell that as soon as these papers were signed by President Morales the signatures should be verified by the United States minister at Santo Domingo, and that as Mrs. Reader would then be the authorized fiscal agent of the Dominican government in the United States they should be able to her and to the authorities at Washington, and that Mr. Cromwell and Mrs. Reader should then proceed to Washington and commence negotiations while awaiting the arrival of the papers and my return from Santo Domingo. It was understood with Mr. Cromwell that at Mrs. Reader's request Gen. Morales should appoint him her legal adviser as the fiscal agent of the Dominican government and himself be the counsel for the government of that republic.

Morales Willing to Negotiate. "Mr. Perez and I arrived at Santo Domingo on December 30, 1904, and were met on board of the boat by Gen. Morales, who gave us a hearty welcome. It was not long before I had a private talk with the president, thanked him for his invitation to come to Santo Domingo, sent through Perez, explained the reasons why Mrs. Reader could not accompany me, and told him we were not only assured of an immediate hearing at Washington, but of the strongest financial backing in the United States which he proposed to give.

"I was presented to Mr. Prichard, his minister of public works, and Mr. Sanchez, his minister of foreign affairs. I had an extended conversation on the matter in hand with Mr. Sanchez, and the president invited me to visit him again in a day or two. "On New Year's eve I attended the ball given at the Union Club. President Morales was at the ball, and so was United States Minister Dawson. The next day, Sunday, I spent in preparing with greater perfection of detail the documents. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday I had interviews with the president at his house, and with his foreign minister at the palace, and we discussed everything. The foreign minister and I were instructed to draw up the necessary papers for signature by the president and his various secretaries of state, and it was

safety of every president of Santo Domingo. "The gentleman in question was a friend of ours. At this time we were engaged in exploiting mining property which we owned in Peru. Mrs. Reader, at that time, had been invited by the president of Peru to act as his agent in this country, and the papers appointing her fiscal agent were being prepared by William Nelson Cromwell. "She was about to go to Peru with these papers when she was requested by Perez, as he claimed, with the consent of Gen. Morales, to try and have me interest myself in the affairs of Santo Domingo. He stated to me that he had heard of the success of Mrs. Reader in negotiating both sides of a revolutionary outbreak in Peru and practically establishing a government there without a civil war. We could not at that time take up the Santo Domingo suggestions, owing to our Peruvian engagements, but Perez and Gen. Morales continuing their invita-

tions and stating that they desired us to represent them in this country as intermediaries with the United States, we finally consented to do so.

"Upon the suggestion of Mr. Perez the papers for that purpose were prepared, and at the invitation of Gen. Morales I prepared to proceed with Mr. Perez to Santo Domingo to have the papers executed, acquaint myself with the conditions, and receive his instructions.

Says Cromwell Knew of Deal. "The papers were submitted by us to Mr. Cromwell for his approval, and it became necessary to explain the conditions to him under which we were led to consider these agreements. All the things which are set out in this statement were made known to Mr. Cromwell and talked over at length with him, and he advised us that he considered it was a favorable enterprise, that these papers would place a great deal of power in our hands and that he had no doubt that the



WAS A PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER IN NEW YORK



MADE BIG TYPEWRITING TUBE DEAL

concessions which they were promised by the Dominican government in return for our services would be of great value and could be readily exploited with capital that could easily be procured in this country, and that our official status and our friends in this country would enable us to deal with any difficulty with the heads of the United States government.

"Mr. Cromwell also promised that on my return with these papers properly executed he would take me to Washington and introduce me to Mr. Hay; he explained to me, especially with respect to the desire of the United States to procure the bay of Samana as a coaling station, what authorizations and instructions I should especially see that I got from the Dominican government so as to enable him with full and complete credentials to negotiate with the United States government for the sale of that bay to it.

"With these papers I left New York, accompanied by Mr. Perez, on December 21, 1904. These papers provided for Mrs. Reader to be the fiscal agent of the Dominican government in the United States, and authorized and empowered her to negotiate with the United States government for the sale of the bay of Samana and for all differences between the Dominican government and the United States and other foreign governments, with full power of attorney to represent the Dominican government.

"It was arranged with Mr. Cromwell that as soon as these papers were signed by President Morales the signatures should be verified by the United States minister at Santo Domingo, and that as Mrs. Reader would then be the authorized fiscal agent of the Dominican government in the United States they should be able to her and to the authorities at Washington, and that Mr. Cromwell and Mrs. Reader should then proceed to Washington and commence negotiations while awaiting the arrival of the papers and my return from Santo Domingo. It was understood with Mr. Cromwell that at Mrs. Reader's request Gen. Morales should appoint him her legal adviser as the fiscal agent of the Dominican government and himself be the counsel for the government of that republic.

Morales Willing to Negotiate. "Mr. Perez and I arrived at Santo Domingo on December 30, 1904, and were met on board of the boat by Gen. Morales, who gave us a hearty welcome. It was not long before I had a private talk with the president, thanked him for his invitation to come to Santo Domingo, sent through Perez, explained the reasons why Mrs. Reader could not accompany me, and told him we were not only assured of an immediate hearing at Washington, but of the strongest financial backing in the United States which he proposed to give.

"I was presented to Mr. Prichard, his minister of public works, and Mr. Sanchez, his minister of foreign affairs. I had an extended conversation on the matter in hand with Mr. Sanchez, and the president invited me to visit him again in a day or two. "On New Year's eve I attended the ball given at the Union Club. President Morales was at the ball, and so was United States Minister Dawson. The next day, Sunday, I spent in preparing with greater perfection of detail the documents. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday I had interviews with the president at his house, and with his foreign minister at the palace, and we discussed everything. The foreign minister and I were instructed to draw up the necessary papers for signature by the president and his various secretaries of state, and it was

arranged also to obtain the signatures of the president and secretary of congress.

"These matters occupied a week, and on January 6 I cabled to Mrs. Reader in New York: 'Expect to obtain everything in about a week.'

Deal Is Called Off. "On that very day Mr. Perez learned that the president had received a communication from United States Minister Dawson, and had in consequence paid him a visit, but what the nature of the interview was I did not learn. On Monday, January 9, when I called at the place, Mr. Sanchez informed me that they had a communication from Mr. Dawson not to proceed with 'my negotiations, but to deal direct with Washington.

"I asked him if this was not very sudden and unexpected, and he seemed confused and anxious to avoid giving offense.

"I saw the president and asked him why he had proceeded so far with me,



HER FIRST HUSBAND WAS FOUND DEAD IN A CHICAGO HOTEL



MADE BIG TYPEWRITING TUBE DEAL

had accepted everything, and had gone so far as to make out the telegram appointing Mrs. Reader as his fiscal agent and representative in Washington, if he had not intended to complete his arrangements.

"President Morales also seemed confused and unable to give a satisfactory answer.

As to the cause of the sudden discontinuance of the negotiations and the rejection of the treaty by the United States senate, several explanations have been given. Mr. Cromwell declares that he is not and has never been interested in any San Dominican affairs.

It is the verdict of a great many of the most prominent newspapers that the Readers would have made an utter failure of their undertaking, but they have never been able to convince the two daring promoters of that. Mr. Reader declares: "We would have put Santo Domingo on a new financial footing. The country would have no more trouble with foreign countries. Its debts would have been attended to and we would have arranged a treaty with the United States."

Climbers in Society. In New York the dissatisfied man or woman who has achieved the full round of society and discovered its utter vanity, if not indeed worse, may imagine, if not familiar with London or Paris, writes John Brisson Walker, in Cosmopolitan, that in those cities exists a superior class of men and women, more intellectual and less brutal than those of whom he knows. The Chicagoan, unfamiliar with New York, hopes to discover in Manhattan something different from that which is to be found in the western city. The resident of Omaha perhaps thinks that if he could attain Chicago, she would find her social ideal society. In Hastings, Neb., doubtless, there are very many who think it would be a heaven to attain social prominence in Omaha. And out in the prairies are scattered hamlets in which many socially ambitious young girls and mothers look toward Hastings as a social Mecca. It all reminds one of the translation of Osmar's lines: "Till on the stilly top of heaven's stair, clear-eyed I looked—and laughed—and climbed no more."

American Money in England. Were there no United States, would English society be solvent? asks "Marmaduke," in the London Graphic. That question has never yet been asked or examined. Several millions have been brought into our society during the last 40 years by American heiresses, and an enormous sum has been received in exchange for land, paintings, engravings, old furniture, works of art, jewels, plate and books. Moreover, American capital has been invested in this country mostly through the intervention of titled Englishmen, who, of course, have generally benefited by the transaction. Probably \$100,000,000 have come to the West End through these various transactions. Would the West End have been bankrupt had that sum not been procurable?

No Alcohol Soap for Sage. Maybe Russell Sage was not aware of it, reports a New York exchange, but he made a funny remark the other day. He went into a barber shop and the boss, feeling honored at a visit from such a noted man, opened a new and fine cake of shaving soap. As he prepared to lather the millionaire's face he said: "This is a very fine grade of soap, Mr. Sage, a mixture of cream and cocoa oil, with a dash of alcohol." Quoth the old gentleman: "Alcohol, eh? Well, remember I am a temperance man, so don't put too much of it into my mouth."

### Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph.D., M.D.  
L.A. 12-10-10

## LA GRIPPE.

There appears to be an epidemic of the influenza called "la grippe," and many deaths are reported, especially in the east. In fact, the onslaught of the disease seems to be more fatal than when it first appeared in this country several years ago. A description of the malady is hardly necessary, as most of my readers have undoubtedly become more familiar with the symptoms than they care to be. One thing is certain of persons. Rich and poor alike come under its influence and are alike laid low. Only one class of people are immune, and they are those whose stomach, lungs, heart and skin are in perfect health. Upon these it can secure no foothold. This points us to prevention. During times of epidemics of this kind, the treatment given for the cure of catarrh, whether sick or well, and this will be a wonderful stride in the direction of prevention, as it benefits the heart, lungs, air passages, mucous surfaces, and the circulation. The next precaution is in the care of the skin. Now to put it in perfect condition to resist attacks of disease I have on several occasions explained, but as many will read this article who did not see those previously published, I will again briefly state the method:

White wine vinegar, just strong enough to cause a very slight smarting, should be well heated, say, about a pint of it, and if a teaspoonful of salt be added so much the better. The temperature of the room should be such that the nude body is not uncomfortable. Thoroughly sponge the entire body; even the head will be all the better if it is also included, and its cleansing, purifying, antiseptic action will be perfect. Dry the body by patting gently with a warm, soft towel, and then again go over the entire surface with a thorough friction of almond or olive oil, vaseline, goose grease, or hen oil. I speak of these last two because in many country homes they are to be had when the former and preferred lubricants are not easily secured. But, no matter which is used, it should first be heated, and then carefully rubbed into the skin, gently manipulating so that it may be absorbed and enliven every inch of the surface. This may be repeated every night if desired, but it will probably not be necessary to treat the skin often more than once every three days, and if the treatment is extended to the head, care should be taken in protecting the scalp at night with a close-fitting cap or other covering that will not come off during sleep, and then the oil and vinegar should be thoroughly washed out of the hair on arising in the morning using warm, soft water, if it is to be had, and a good scalp soap to finish well in cold, soft water to finish. Then dry the scalp thoroughly before going into the open air, or otherwise a cold, which may bring on the very condition we are seeking to avoid, may be taken.

If, however, the disease has already obtained a foothold then other and additional means must be adopted. The treatment given for severe colds will usually prove effectual if the case is promptly taken in hand, and the patient is sensible enough to remain indoors, and, better still, in bed. If there is fever, the fomentation to the feet, and gentle but not excessive cooling to the spine will prove beneficial. Do not keep the room above the usual heat. The patient will sometimes complain of cold, although the clinical thermometer shows him to have fever. This is caused by a congestion of the blood to the center or vital organs and closing of the pores. Hot ginger tea will quickly relieve this condition, and if the skin treatment is used it will not be likely to recur, although those who have studied these articles will remember that where fever is evident, friction of the entire body with oil of any kind will increase it. Therefore this part of the treatment should be confined to the back only. Constipation must be avoided, and the diet should be of a character that will not aggravate the difficulty; dry, toasted, whole wheat bread, with hot milk, will be found gratifying to the appetite and very wholesome. A daily dose of about one to two grains of pure red pepper will be of great value in both warding off an attack of grip and in preventing its progress after it has already developed. If you have no way of weighing the pepper the quantity should be about the size of a navy bean. It may be taken in a teaspoonful of milk or in a No. 5 capsule. One hundred No. 5 capsules can be purchased at a drug store for from 15 to 25 cents, and five cents worth of red pepper will fill them, making a very cheap and effective remedy.

## CLUB NOTES.

I have a letter from a Miss E. J. W., in which the address is given as Florida, Mass. As a private reply was required, I promptly answered by letter, which was returned by the postal authorities, saying there was no such office in the state named. Will Miss W. please send correct address? C. G. will receive an answer when he gives his name and address. Initials will not answer.

Crowwell.—Dr. Reeder, La Porte, Ind.: When I first received literature respecting the Home Health Club inviting me to join it, I was very suspicious, as there are so many advertisers pretending to cure all the ills flesh is heir to, with their wonderful remedies. But since joining the club and receiving volume one and some of the club lectures, I have changed my mind very much and can heartily agree with all you have written, therefore I feel like recommending the Home Health Club to others, and as I contemplate going to California soon I would like to have at least 15 or 20 of the invitation slips to hand out during my three months' stay to parties who might be interested. My record number is 10,458. I am always glad to supply anyone with printed

matter describing the club and its great work. By giving out the invitations to join the club, first marking them with the record number, many members of the club have been able to secure all of the other club books free of expense and I hope you will do as well.

Van Wert, Minn.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind. Dear Sir: Allow me to acknowledge my interest in the Home Health Club, for which I especially like this paper. Seeing your many recommendations for relief of others has led me to write you for information. Sometimes I think my kidneys cause the sickening pain in my back and again I attribute it to constipation. Lying flat on my back now fails to relieve and am not much rested in the morning. I shall be very grateful for any suggestion leading toward a relief. When working at overhead work, with both hands up and head thrown back, such as paper-hanging, I get a knock-out pain at base of neck between the shoulders which takes some time to overcome. I should like to add my mite to the simple cures given in club notes. Aristol (a powder resembling powdered resin), sparingly rubbed on, cured when the doctor failed, a case of ivy poisoning. Yours truly, S. F.

The good old-fashioned herb remedy which our grandmothers used to make and called compound gentian syrup would be about the best general remedy for your kidneys, stomach and the constipation that I could recommend. The formula for making it has been so frequently given that it is unnecessary to repeat it. For the pain in the back of the neck I would suggest Osteopathy. Your cure for ivy poisoning is a new but safe one. Aristol is a common remedy used by all physicians and is not at all expensive. Any druggist can supply it.

Selden.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind. Dear Doctor: I have for a long time wanted to write to you and thank you for the book of lectures received some time ago. I also received the volume two all right last winter, and procured the herbs which you suggested. Had previously secured volume one. I was very weak when I commenced the Home Health Club system. I first noticed my strength coming back slowly and I was a great deal stronger last summer and was able to do my work and have kept pretty well this winter, so far, thanks to you. As I have not seen in any of your lectures advice in regard to diet for expectant mothers, I wish you would please give some of your future lectures on that subject. There are so many women who think they are compelled to eat so much during that interesting period, regardless of what it is. Few of them know that wheaten bread cakes or pastry is very bad and should be eaten very sparingly, as it is too ossifying, and makes labor very painful. More fruit should be eaten, although too much of it might be harmful. Your formula for the "Mothers' Cordial" is very good. Squawvine alone, made like tea, and a half cupful taken morning and night is also very beneficial. I am sorry to take up so much of your time to read this, but we all like to help a little and you have given your life to help others, for which you will receive much blessing. I hope you will give this important matter in one of your lectures before long. Wishing you success and a long life, I remain, very truly yours, Mrs. H. J.

Letters like the above give me great satisfaction. It has been truly said that the work of a reformer is seldom profitable, but that must have been said by some one who thought that money was the only kind of profit worth working for, when, as a matter of fact, the only ambition in life worth striving for, is to be of service to others. A certain amount of money is necessary in these days, but it is certain that those who pile up vast wealth and die hated by their fellow men, have made a failure of life. They can take none of the gold with them, but the gratitude of those who are benefited by helpful works will continue as long as my books and lectures are read. I will gladly take up the subject mentioned and will as soon as possible make suggestions in a lecture in this paper.

Readers of this paper are at liberty to write for information on subjects pertaining to health. All communications should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind., and must contain name and address in full and at least four cents in postage. No attention paid to letters not fully signed giving address.

## UGANDA CUSTOMS.

In his book, "Uganda and Its Peoples," J. F. Cunningham tells of a curious manner of treating the sick among a certain native African tribe: "When a person fell ill the village prophet was called in. He said at once whether the sick person would recover or not. If he was doomed to die, he was allowed to fulfill the prophecy; if he was to live there was no need of medical aid." Another strange custom is explained in the words of the native who, when asked by the author why women were not allowed to eat the flesh of goats, replied: "There is no why; it is the custom."

## POLITE.



Grumpy Landowner.—Now, then, what do you want here? Don't you see the notice on the board? Little Emily—Yes, sir; but it had "private" on it, so we didn't like to look.—Gentlewoman.

## MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

### Missouri's Taxable Wealth.

The total assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in Missouri for the taxes of 1905, exclusive of the properties of railroad companies, telephone companies, bridge companies and telegraph companies, is \$1,174,009,152, as against \$1,153,152,419 for the year 1904, or an increase of \$20,857,133. Of this increase \$4,500,000 is attributable to advance made by the state board of equalization over the local assessments, with the remainder due to natural enhanced valuation in the properties. Of the total for the year the valuation on real estate is \$884,996,175, as against \$867,657,662 in 1904, and on personal property \$289,103,377, as against \$285,494,757 the preceding year. The following figures show an abstract of the several valuations for the purposes of taxation:

Land, 42,330,961 acres	\$264,041,653
Town lots, 88,402	\$234,529
Total real estate	\$264,276,182
Horses, 239,360 head	\$2,567,982
Mules, 242,388 head	\$2,640,209
Asses and jennets, 5,169 head	\$62,832
Cattle, 2,620,349 head	\$2,163,234
Sheep, 711,294 head	\$1,057,426
Pigs, 2,221,846 head	\$466,908
All other live stock, 16,714 head	\$5,079
Money, notes and bonds	\$7,551,423
Corporate companies	\$6,236,824
All other personal property	\$7,221,157
Total personal property	\$289,103,377
Total real estate	\$264,276,182
Total real and personal	\$1,174,009,152
Total for 1904	\$1,153,152,419
Increase in 1905	\$20,857,133

### Leopart Successful Contestant.

Charles W. Leopart, of Brookfield, has been selected as the state university representative for the Rhodes scholarship, which is to be awarded this summer. Mr. Leopart is 21 years old, and will graduate from the academy in June. He has a good school record, and has done good work on both the baseball and football teams. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

### Clark Declines Invitation.

Congressman Champ Clark has declined an invitation from Secretary of War Taft to accompany a party of senators and house members to the Philippine Islands during the summer, stating through his private secretary, W. D. Bassford, that he is following a course of study on important matters to be considered at the next session of congress.

### Folk Grants a Sick Pardon.

Gov. Folk has granted a sick pardon to Thomas G. Boland, sent to the penitentiary for three years from St. Louis in 1904, the charge being burglary. The pardon states that Boland, who is a victim of tuberculosis, should recover his health, he shall return to the prison.

### Postmaster's Injuries Fatal.

Maurice Maloney, 69 years old, the oldest postmaster in Macon county in point of service, died suddenly at Macon. A few weeks ago he was attacked by several men in front of a saloon, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He had been postmaster at Lyda since 1877.

### Found Wife's Charred Body.

At her home three miles southeast of Wellsville, Mrs. George Parsons was burned to death during the absence of the family. When her husband returned he found the charred body of his wife lying on the kitchen floor. Her clothes were burned from her body.

### Inter City Fire Insurance.

Merchants and business men of Moberly, Bloomfield, Kirksville and Macon met at the latter city and organized the Inter City Fire Insurance Co. The move is in rebuke to exorbitant rates and restrictions by the old line companies.

### Held for Murder of Her Lover.

Paul P. Druckmiller, the government chemist who was shot by Grace V. Vest, his sweetheart, died in St. Joseph. The coroner's jury held the woman to the criminal court on a charge of murder.

### Deficiencies Bill Totals \$123,550.28.

House bill No. 744, the deficiencies appropriation bill, which has been signed by the governor, carries \$123,550.28. It is to pay the deficiencies in the expenses of the state government for 1903 and 1904.

### Prosperity Permanent.

St. Louis post office receipts for March exceed those for the same month last year by more than \$16,000, despite the fact that last year's receipts were greatly augmented by the World's fair.

### Woman's Slayer Convicted.

In St. Joseph, Cassius Brown, colored, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Nancy Gay on November 3 last. Brown bound and gagged Mrs. Gay and cut her throat.

### Fireman Killed in Wreck.

A passenger train was derailed at Willow Springs, and fireman John A. Mort, of Springfield, was killed. J. Murray, of Kansas City, was badly bruised.

### Woodmen Elect Delegates.

The Modern Woodmen of Johnson county met at Warrensburg and elected S. H. Coleman and Ruben Fulkerson as delegates to the state convention.

### Callaway Succeeds Robinson.

Dr. Robinson, who for twelve years has been superintendent of the Nevada state hospital for the insane, has been succeeded by Dr. L. H. Callaway.

### Prisoner Shot by Guard.

Shepherd Sandens, a negro prisoner in the penitentiary, attacked Guard Shelton, who shot him in the shoulder. The wound is not serious.

### Jury Couldn't Agree.

The jury in the Peely murder case, at Butler, after being out 23 hours, failed to agree, and was discharged. This is the second hung jury.

### Death of a Veteran.

Henry M. Hendley died of general debility at Bloomfield. He was a Confederate veteran, serving as a fife in Gen. Shelby's army.

### Fatal Jump From a Train.

J. Millano, an Italian coal miner, was killed at Bevier. He jumped from a train going at a high rate of speed and fell on the ties.

### An Interesting Series.

The pre-season series between the Browns and Cardinals in St. Louis have drawn record attendances.